80-1993

No.

Office-Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAY 18 1981
ALEXANDER L. STEVAS,
CLERK

# SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term 1980

---

STANLEY A. LA FARGUE ..... Petitioner

*versus*

JOHN O. ST. AMANT, SHERIFF OF
ST. CHARLES PARISH, LOUISIANA, AND
ST. CHARLES HERALD ..... Respondents

---

## PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

---

IN PROPER PERSON

**STANLEY A. LA FARGUE**
3127 Government Street
Post Office Box 66401
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70896

May_____, 1981

## QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether or not the District Court Judge abused his discretion in granting defendants' motions for summary judgment in that an issue of fact was clearly presented by plaintiff, and in ruling that it lacked jurisdiction over the subject matter.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| **Table of Authorities** | iii |
| **Opinions Below** | 1 |
| **Jurisdiction** | 2 |
| **Constitutional and Statutory Provisions Involved** | 2 |
| **Statement of the Case** | 3 |
| **Reason for Granting the Writ** | 4 |
| **Conclusion** | 8 |
| **Appendix** | 9 |
| Appendix A — (Order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth District) | 10 |

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES


PAGE

Article XIV, Constitution ..... 2

U.S.C. 28:1343 ..... 2

La. Code of Civil Procedure, Arts. 2291, 2253 ..... 4

*Aristocrat Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, Inc.* v. *Affiliated Group Enterprises, Corp.*, 365 So.2d 286 ..... 5

*Employers' Surplus Line Ins. Co.* v. *City of Baton Rouge*, 362 So.2d 561 ..... 5

*Fidelity & Casualty Co.* v. *Cutts*, 95 Me. 162 ..... 6

*Hatfield* v. *Bailleaux*, C.A. Or. 1961, 290 F.2d 632 ..... 7

*Jewell* v. *Thompson*, 386 So.2d 689 ..... 6

*Jones* v. *Davis*, 233 So.2d 310 ..... 6

*LeBlanc* v. *Landry*, 371 So.2d 1276 ..... 5

*Ray* v. *Associated Indem. Corp.* 373 So.2d 166 ..... 5

*Sewell* v. *Pegelow*, C.A. Va. 1961, 291 F.2d 196 ..... 7

*Wells* v. *Security Insurance Co. of Hartford* 371 So.2d 354 ..... 5

# SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term 1980

No.

---

STANLEY A. LA FARGUE ..... Petitioner

*versus*

JOHN O. ST. AMANT, SHERIFF OF ST. CHARLES PARISH, LOUISIANA, AND ST. CHARLES HERALD ..... Respondents

---

## PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

---

Petitioner, STANLEY A. LA FARGUE, respectfully prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the Order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, entered February 20, 1981, affirming the District Court's granting of defendants' motions for summary judgment, in a suit brought under Article XIV of the United States Constitution, and 28 U.S.C. 1343.

## OPINIONS BELOW

The Opinion of the United States Supreme Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit was entered on February 20, 1981, with the stamp "Do Not Publish" affixed thereon. (See Appendix, pp. 0.) The Opinion of the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, was entered June 5, 1980.

## JURISDICTION

The Order of the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, was entered on February 20, 1981. This Court's jurisdiction is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1343, and Art. XIV of the U.S. Constitution.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS

28 U.S.C. 1343 states:

"The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by law to be commenced by any person:
"(1) To recover damages for injury to his person or property or because of the deprivation of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, by any act done in furtherance of any conspiracy mentioned in section 1985 of Title 42;
"(2) To recover damages from any person who fails to prevent or aid in preventing any wrongs mentioned in section 1985 of Title 42 which he had knowledge were about to occur and power to prevent;
"(3) To redress the deprivation, under color of any State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by an Act of Congress providing for equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States;
"(4) To recover damages or to secure equitable or other relief under any Act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights, including the right to vote."

Article XIV of the United States Constitution states:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No

State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiciton the equal protection of the laws."

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Plantiff was a judgment creditor of one Glenn L. Babin, a resident and property owner of St. Charles Parish, Louisiana. As assignee, he sought to recover amount expended relative to a judgment of the Nineteenth Judicial District Court, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.

A writ of fieri facias had issued from the said Nineteenth Judicial District Court, in May, 1979, directed to the defendant, John O. St. Amant, ordering the seizure and sale of immovable property of the said Babin. This writ was personally delivered to defendant by plaintiff, the facts made known to defendant, and he assured plaintiff that the matter would be handled expeditiously. However, the defendant neglected his duties in the matter. Errors and delays occurred. No effective relief was ever provided, and the needless delays and dereliction of duty caused further damages to plaintiff than had already been sustained.

As a citizen of the United States and Louisiana, plaintiff had every right to expect that the elected official of the State would discharge his responsibility to the public and carry out statutory duties imposed. By St. Amant's not doing so, plaintiff contends that his rights were abridged; that he stated a claim for which the District Court had jurisdiction.

Plaintiff now petitions the Supreme Court of the United States to grant a Writ of Certiorari for the purpose of reviewing the Order of the United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit.

## REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

**1. It Is An Abuse Of Discretion For The District Court to Grant Motions For Summary Judgment, In That An Issue of Fact Was Clearly Presented by Plaintiff, And That it Lacked Jurisdiction Over The Subject Matter.**

Plaintiff relied on the laws of Louisiana, which gave him the right to pursue relief through the writ of fieri facias, particularly the following:

Art. 2291, La. Code of Civil Procedure states:

> "A judgment for the payment of money may be executed by a writ of fieri facias directing the seizure and sale of property of the judgment debtor."

Art. 2253, La. Code of Civil Procedure states:

> "At the request of a judgment creditor, the clerk shall issue a writ bearing his signature, the seal of the court, and the date, and directing the sheriff of the parish where the judgment is to be executed to enforce it in the manner set forth in the writ. Concurrent writs may be directed to sheriffs of several parishes."

Plaintiff had a right to expect that the writ would be enforced, in accordance with its tenor. Plaintiff was the victim of the lack of concern, negligence and dereliction of duty of the defendant, and could only feel, because of previous threats made by the said Babin, that some conspiracy or collusion existed against him in St. Charles Parish.

Any act of commission or omission contrary to legal or equitable duty which operates to the injury of another can be classified as constructive fraud. Most assuredly the defendant, St. Amant, omitted his legal and equitable duty, by not following prescribed duties as the Sheriff and Civil Process Server of his Parish. His negligence was shown by his admissions in correspondence to plaintiff and plaintiff sought to recover damages he had sustained.

Anything wrongfully done or permitted which injures or annoys another in the enjoyment of his legal rights is an actionable matter as is the breach or nonperformance of a legal duty, through neglect or carelessness, resulting in damage or injury to another (*Fidelity & Casualty Co.* v. *Cutts*, 95 Me. 162, 49 Atl. 673).

Plaintiff itemized his damages in excess of $50,000 at the time his action was filed, but which continue to the present date, succinctly stating a claim and a genuine issue of material fact.

When there is a genuine issue of fact, defendants are not entitled to summary judgment, and plaintiff quotes from the following:

> *Ray* v. *Associated Indem. Corp.*, 373 So.2d 166:
> "Burden of showing that there is not a genuine issue of material fact in dispute is upon mover for summary judgment, and any doubt is resolved against granting motion in favor of trial on merits."
>
> *LeBlanc* v. *Landry*, 371 So.2d 1276:
> "Summary judgment procedure should be used cautiously and sparingly and any reasonable doubt concerning existence of such should be resolved against mover and in favor of full trial on the merits."
>
> *Wells* v. *Security Insurance Co. of Hartford*, 371 So.2d 354:
> "On motion for summary judgment movant has a heavy burden to demonstrate the absence of a factual dispute on any relevant issue; any doubt should be resolved in favor of party opposing the motion."
>
> *Aristocrat Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, Inc.* v. *Affiliated Group Enterprises Corp.*, 365 So.2d 286, *Employers' Surplus Line Ins. Co.* v. *City of Baton Rouge*, 362 So.2d 561:
> "Any doubt as to existence of material issues of fact must be resolved against granting of summary judgment and in favor of trial on the merits to resolve disputed facts."

Justiciable controversy was shown, and when such is the case, motions for summary judgment must be denied and the issues resolved by trial on the merits.

Plaintiff filed opposition to defendants' motions for summary judgment; however, no affidavit was attached. Neither was an affidavit filed by defendant, St. Amant, until it was presented on the day of the hearing, at which time plaintiff objected. The Court exercised its discretion and permitted the affidavit's filing, then commented on the lack of such by plaintiff. However, if an affidavit was necessary, plaintiff was present and could have prepared same, at that time, or could have testified, under oath, to all pertinent facts. Is not an affidavit the sworn testimony of the affiant, in writing?

> "Failure of an adverse party to file counteraffidavits does not automatically entitle one to a summary judgment"
>
> "Affidavits and other documents are not substitutes for findings of fact by a court; this type of evidence must be scrutinized carefully when passing on the question of the granting of a summary judgment."
>
> *Jewell* v. *Thompson,* App. 1980, 386 So.2d 689
>
> "Summary judgment may not be granted on the basis that the affidavits on one side preponderate over the opposing affidavits."
>
> *Jones* v. *Davis,* App. 1970, 233 So.2d 310, writ refused 256 La. 80, 235 So.2d 101

Rules outlining procedure for moving for summary judgment do not make mandatory the filing of countervailing affidavits by the party opposing the motion, and a trial on the merits would have resolved any disputed facts.

The defendant, St. Amant, was statutorily bound to carry out certain duties and functions of his office, which he did not do. Plaintiff sustained damages thereby. Plaintiff claims no special privileges under the Constitution, giving him the right to purchase the property against which the judgment

was lodged. But had the State through their elected official carried out statutory duties, plaintiff would have had an opportunity to bid on the property or be reimbursed for his interest in same by the successful bidder. Relying on the equal protection of all laws, both State and Federal, the negligence of the defendant subverted the relief that was available to plaintiff.

The judgment of the District Court fails to take into consideration that 28 U.S.C. 1343 reinforces and relates to the Constitutional Amendment, as follows:

> "Under this section ... one deprived under color of state law ... may obtain redress in the federal courts."
>
> *Hatfield* v. *Bailleaux,* C.A.Or. 1961, 290 F.2d 632
>
> "A district court has power to grant injunctive relief where there has been a deprivation of civil rights."
>
> *Sewell* v. *Pegelow,* C.A. Va. 1961, 291 F.2d 196.

## CONCLUSION

Plaintiff believes that it was an abuse of the discretion of the District Court to hold that it had no jurisdiction over the issues and to grant defendants' motions for summary judgment. Plaintiff sustained damages by neglect and dereliction of duty of defendants, for which he is entitled to recover.

Respectfully submitted,

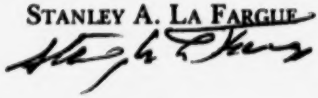
IN PROPER PERSON

STANLEY A. LA FARGUE
3127 Government Street
P.O. Box 66401
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70896

## CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that copies of the above and foregoing brief have been mailed, postage prepaid, to Mr. Steven F. Griffith, P.O. Drawer G, Destrehan, Louisiana 70047, and to Mr. Emile St. Pierre, Destrehan, Louisiana 70057, this 18 day of May, 1981.

STANLEY A. LA FARGUE



# APPENDIX

IN THE

# UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

UNIT A

DO NOT PUBLISH

**No. 80-3421**
**Summary Calendar**

STANLEY A. LA FARGUE ..... *Plaintiff-Appellant*

*v.*

JOHN O. ST. AMANT, ET AL., ..... *Defendants-Appellees.*

---

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of Louisiana

---

( FEBRUARY 20, 1981 )

Before AINSWORTH, GARZA and SAM D. JOHNSON, Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Affirmed on the basis of District Judge Fred J. Cassibry's opinion of June 5, 1980, adopting the Report and Recommendation of Magistrate Marcel Livaudais, Jr., with amendment.

AFFIRMED.

Office-Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
JUN 10 1981
ALEXANDER L. STEVAS,
CLERK

NUMBER 80-1993

SUPREME COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES

October Term 1980

---

STANLEY A. LA FARGUE — Petitioner

versus

JOHN O. ST. AMANT, SHERIFF OF
ST. CHARLES PARISH, LOUISIANA,
AND ST. CHARLES HERALD — Respondents

# SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX

---

IN PROPER PERSON

Stanley A. LaFargue
3127 Government Street
Post Office Box 66401
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

June 8, 1981

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

| | |
|---|---|
| STANLEY A. LA FARGUE | CIVIL ACTION |
| VERSUS | NO. 79-3754 |
| JOHN O. ST. AMANT, ET AL | SECTION "E"(5) |

O R D E R

The Court, having considered the plaintiff's action, the record, the applicable law, and the Magistrate's Report and Recommendation, hereby approves the said Report and Recommendation and adopts it as its opinion herein, with the following amendment and supplemental comments:

While I agree with the Magistrate's conclusion that plaintiff's complaint must be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, I arrive there by a slightly different path. Rather than holding that plaintiff has failed to establish jurisdiction under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1981, 1983, or 1985(3), plaintiff's complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted under those sections. Cf. Hearth, Inc. v. Department of Public Welfare, No. 77-3238 (5th Cir., filed May 6, 1980), aff'g 612 F.2d 981 (complaint failed to state a claim under fourteenth amendment). It is also apparent that plaintiff has failed to

state a claim upon which relief might possibly be granted if I were to hold that the fourteenth amendment alone provides a basis for relief for flagrant violations of constitutional rights. Id. Because plaintiff has failed to state a claim under any of the civil rights statutes, jurisdiction cannot be predicated on 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1343 (1976). Because plaintiff has failed to state a claim under a possible fourteenth amendment tort, jurisdiction cannot be predicated on either 28 U.S.C Sec. 1343 (1976) or 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1331 (1976). Plaintiff having suggested no other basis for jurisdiction to support his claim of negligent performance of official duties, his complaint must be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that plaintiff's suit is dismissed.

New Orleans, Louisiana this 5th day of June, 1980.

/s/ Fred J. Cassibry
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

DATE OF ENTRY JUN 5 1980

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

| | |
|---|---|
| STANLEY A. LA FARGUE | CIVIL ACTION |
| VERSUS | NO. 79-3754 |
| JOHN O. ST. AMANT, ET AL | SECTION "E"(5) |

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

This matter was referred to the undersigned United States Magistrate pursuant to the February 1, 1980 Order of Reference signed by United States District Judge Fred J. Cassibry for purposes of serving as a Special Master, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 53, F.R.C.P. Both defendants have filed, argued and submitted motions for summary judgment, which were opposed by plaintiff.

Plaintiff brings this action under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1343. 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1343 provides:

> "The district court shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by law to be commenced by any person:
>
> > (3) To redress the deprivation, under color of State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing

> for equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States;
>
> (4) To recover damages or to secure equitable or other relief under any Act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights, including the right to vote."

In order for jurisdiction to exist under section 1343, a complaint must at a minimum seek recovery under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1981, 1983 or 1985, the substantive statutes to which section 1343 relates. Campbell v. Gadsden Country District School Bd., 534 F.2d 650, 653 n.3 (5th Cir., 1976); Nouse v. Nouse, 450 F.Supp. 97, 99 (D.C. Md., 1978). Plaintiff fails to supply the Court with the appropriate statute upon which he relies for his right and remedy. However, in light of the fact that plaintiff is proceeding in proper person and is not an attorney, the Court will construe plaintiff's Fourteenth Amendment claim as one under the statutory counterpart to the Fourteenth Amendment, section 1983 and 1985(3),[1/] and it will be treated accordingly.

---

1/ Plaintiff could not state a cause of action under 42 U.S.C. 1981, inasmuch as that statute pertains to racial discrimination only. McDonald v. Santa Fe Trail Transportation, 427 U.S. 273, 96 S.Ct. 2574 (1976); Garner v. Giarruso, 571 F.2d 1330 (5th Cir., 1978).

The following uncontested material facts appear from the pleadings, memoranda and affidavits on file. On May 4, 1979, plaintiff delivered to the defendant, Sheriff John O. St. Amant, a writ of fiera facias issued by the 19th Judicial District Court of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, for execution on a judgment assigned to plaintiff by Dr. William Brannan. Through the alleged omissions of the defendants St. Amant and/or St. Charles Herald, the property was not timely advertised in July 1979, causing two postponements of the sale until August 29, 1979. During this period, plaintiff had secured a loan commitment to purchase the property himself, but the said commitment expired before August 29, 1979. Plaintiff therefore maintains that the omissions by defendants cost plaintiff a valuable parcel of property in St. Charles Parish.

With respect to plaintiff's claim under 42 U.S.C. 1983,[2/] the absence of jurisdiction is

---

2/
42 U.S.C. 1983 provides:
1983. Civil action for deprivation of rights. Every person who under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or any person within the

manifest. In a word, plaintiff, as a judgment creditor, has no constitutional right to purchase the property against which the judgment is lodged. The negligent failure of the Sheriff to properly advertise the property, if it was negligence, did not deprive plaintiff of a right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States. The divil rights statute providing liability for deprivation of rights under color of law imposes liability for violations of rights protected by the Constitution, not for violations of duties of care arising out of tort law. The remedy for the latter type of injury must be sought in state court under traditional tort law principles. Baker v. McCollan, ____U.S._ 99 S.Ct. 2689 (1979); Williams v. Gorton, 529 F.2d 668 (9th Cir., 1976); Brainerd v. Potratz,

---

2/ jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceedings for redress. For the purpose of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

421 F.Supp. 836 (N.D. Ill. 1976), aff'd 566 F.2d 1177 (7th Cir., 1977); Sorenson v. Zapien, 455 F.Supp. 1207 (D. Colo., 1978). It is clear that plaintiff's remedy, if any, lies in a state tort action, not a federal civil rights action. Additionally, in regard to the defendant, St. Charles Herald, it does not appear that this defendant was acting "under color of state law." Since claims brought under Sec. 1983 require a showing of state action, the claim against the St. Charles Herald is jurisdictionally improper in this regard, as well as through its failure to state a cognizable constitutional deprivation. Harris v. Hubbert, 588 F.2d 167 (5th Cir., 1979); Kellerman v. Askew, 541 F.2d 1089 (5th Cir., 1976).

Plaintiff's claim under 42 U.S.C. 1985(3) [3/] is, in effect, the only claim upon which jurisdiction might be established. It stems from his

---

3/ 42 U.S.C. 1985(3) provides in pertinent part:

(3) If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws;...if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in

bald allegation that defendant John O. St. Amant and Carl Babin, the judgment debtor and owner of the subject property, engaged in "collusion" to prevent plaintiff's purchase of the property. Pretermitting the merits of such a claim, now that jurisdiction is questioned by defendants' motions, it appears yet again that jurisdictional deficiencies militate for dismissal of the complaint. The scope of Sec. 1985(3) was defined in McLellan v. Mississippi Power and Light Company, 545 F.2d 919, 928 (5th Cir., 1977):

> "Our analysis in this subsection centers on the following sentence from the Griffin opinion[4/]: 'The language requiring intent to deprive of equal protection or equal privileges and immunities means that there must be some racial

---

3/ furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages, occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.

4/ Griffin v. Breckinridge, 403 U.S. 88, 102, 91 St. Ct. 1790, 1798 (1971).

> or perhaps otherwise class-based invidiously discriminatory animus behind conspirators' action.' From this statement, only two assertions can be made with certainty. First, class-based bias must be alleged. Second, racial discrimination is encompassed by the statute." (Emphasis supplied).

Inasmuch as plaintiff has failed to allege any class-based bias and in view of the restrictive attitude taken by this Circuit to the confection of novel classes, see McLellan v. Mississippi Power and Light, supra at 928, plaintiff's claim under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1985(3) fails to meet the threshold jurisdictional requirements. Furthermore, plaintiff in his deposition (Record Document 21, pages 82, 83) admits that he knows of no specific acts of collusion on the part of defendants, rather that he just felt that it existed. Plaintiff's mere conclusions are insufficient to support a claim.

It should be noted that, although defendants' motions seek summary judgment on the issues herein, it is proper for a federal court to determine its jurisdiction at any time and such a determination may be made sua sponte. Rule 12(h)(3), F.R.C.P. Oswalt v. Scripto, Inc., ___F.2d _____(5th Cir. 1980) (Slip Opinion, May 1, 1980);

Live and Let Live, Inc. v. Carlsberg Mobile Home Properties, Ltd. - '73, 592 F.2d 846 (5th Cir., 1979); Hester v. Rizzo, 454 F.Supp. 537 (D.C. La., 1978). Without specifically deciding the merits of the motions for summary judgment herein, it would appear that, had jurisdiction been established, summary judgment would be appropriate inasmuch as plaintiff has failed to respond by affidavit to the motions for summary judgment, as required by Rule 56(e), F.R.C.P. and he has failed to submit affidavits stating the reasons why he cannot respond to the motion by affidavit, as required by Rule 56(f), F.R.C.P.. However, since jurisdiction is absent, the motions for summary judgment are not entertained.

For all the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that plaintiff's suit be DISMISSED for lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter.

New Orleans, Louisiana, May 6, 1980.

/s/ Marcel Livaudais, Jr.
MARCEL LIVAUDAIS, JR.
United States Magistrate